

GARDNER APPEALS FOR MORE MARINES

ISSUES PATRIOTIC ADDRESS TO ELIGIBLE MEN OF STATE FOR FIGHTERS.

HAS ALWAYS BEEN LOYAL

Opportunity for Every Citizen to Render Service and Assistance in Hour of Danger—Urges Unity of Action.

Jefferson City, Mo.

Governor Gardner has issued an appeal to Missouri men of proper age to enlist in the marine corps of the United States. The governor took this action when advised by Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commander of the U. S. Marines corps, that 4,000 recruits are urgently needed. Following is his appeal:

"To the People of Missouri: Having been advised by Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commander of the U. S. Marine Corps, that 4,000 enlistments in this corps are sought to be obtained during Marine Corps Week, and that Missouri's quota in this, our nation's first line of defense, is urgently needed, I appeal to all those of our state possessing the necessary qualifications for service in this branch of our military force to present themselves for enlistment at some time in the period above referred to.

"Missouri has always responded to every call of the nation. Our people have ever been ready to sacrifice and serve. The present generation is just as patriotic and devoted as were our fathers. I am confident we shall do our part and meet every expectation. Here is an opportunity for prompt and valuable service that should appeal to our young men and bring a response that will thrill the whole state. Here is a chance for action.

"There is also an opportunity for every citizen and every organization desiring to render assistance to our country in this hour of peril to do so by urging enlistment in this service. A little special consideration and unity of action will be productive of gratifying results."

Takes Over Contracts.

With the exception of the plant of the Central Broom Co., all of the contract operated factories and industries in the penitentiary have been taken over by the state, and will be operated under the direction of Warden Painter and Supervisor of Industries L. S. Parker.

It has not been determined whether the broom factory will be retained in the institution.

The new penitentiary law, under which the prison will be managed by a commission of three who have been named by Governor Gardner, becomes effective June 18.

The commission consists of Painter, Henry Andrae, former warden, and J. Kelly Pool of Boone county. Painter, who is chairman of the commission, will continue to act as warden.

This will save the state \$3,000 per year, the salary of the warden, as he will only draw his salary, under the new law as a member of and chairman of the commission.

The commission will also have control of the three other state institutions, the Industrial Home for White Girls at Chillicothe, Industrial Home for Negro Girls at Tipton, and the Reform School for Boys at Boonville.

The office of the commission will be established at Jefferson City. The commission will supersede the state board of pardons and paroles, which goes out of existence on June 18.

Gardner Loses Control.

Through the election by the board of managers of State Hospital No. 4 at Farmington of Dr. J. L. Eaton of Bismarck to the superintendency, Gov. Gardner lost control of the institution, which now is dominated by members of the former board of tuberculosis sanatorium at Mount Vernon, which the governor changed following disclosures of a scandal there a year ago.

The election of Dr. Eaton was engineered by Dr. J. H. Buford of Ellington, a brother of State Senator Carter M. Buford.

Helping Red Cross.

Gov. Gardner received a telegram from Samuel A. Reid of Washington, D. C., secretary of the war council of the Red Cross Society, urging the governor to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of Missouri to aid in raising funds for the work to be done by the organization.

The governor will issue the proclamation in a day or two. Reid suggests that the work commence in this state June 18. It is the purpose of the council to raise \$100,000,000.

To Reduce Passenger Service.

Governor Gardner has received a letter from Charles E. Schaff, receiver of the M., K. & T. Ry., calling his attention to the fact that if railroads are to maintain their present passenger service schedules there will be a congestion when the roads are called on to move soldiers and military supplies.

He asks the governor to aid the roads in working out the problems in this state. The governor in a letter promises the full co-operation of all Missouri officials in thus aiding the nation.

New Laws in Effect.

All of the new laws that were enacted by the last session of the general assembly will become effective June 18—that is, all of the enactments that did not have emergency clauses attached, which were approved by two-thirds of the lawmakers.

There are about 200 of the new laws, but aside from the revenue measures, which include the income tax, tax commission, inheritance tax, "soft-drink" tax and others of like character, the most important is the law creating the prison commission, which changes radically the scheme of management of the penal institutions of the state.

Other important new statutes are those generally termed "child welfare," these including all the measures designed for better care of delinquent and neglected children.

The biggest piece of legislation, next to the revenue measures, was the Hawes highway act, which bore an emergency clause and has been in force for the past three months.

Under the Hawes code, for there are a number of companion statutes rounding out the Hawes act proper, it will be possible for Missouri to attain within the next ten years a system of modern highways.

Operation and effect of the new revenue laws will be watched with a great deal of interest. There is no doubt that some of them are going to be big producers and on the other hand some of them will prove disappointing in the amount of revenue that will result from their enforcement.

Administration of the "soft drink" law will be filled with intricacies and multitudinous detail, as State Beer Inspector Mosby, charged with the collection of the taxes under it, has discovered. Strange to relate, however, all of the dealers, manufacturers and others interested in the "soft drink" trade manifest a keen desire to obey the law to the letter. Tax on the ingredients that enter into the making of "soft drinks" complicates the situation.

Legislation that does not become effective until the close of the present automobile registration year, January 31, 1918, is the new motor vehicle license law which practically doubles the state automobile tax. This act supplements the Hawes highway code by supplying the sinews of war for road building, as all of the motor car tax will go into the road fund.

The law that most vitally affects the future development and growth of Missouri in a material way is the Harris-Bates act repealing the "10 per cent" law that stood for many years a bar to the progress of the state.

Under the law repealed foreign corporations were prohibited from owning more than 10 per cent of the capital stock of a domestic corporation, making it nearly impossible to finance a railroad enterprise of any kind.

Aside from the Buford resolution submitting prohibition to a vote at the next general election, the chief liquor legislation enacted is in the increase of the state dramshop license to \$400 and the permitting of challengers in the polls at constitutional amendment elections.

Asked Regarding Property.

Former Warden D. C. McClung of the Missouri state prison will be called upon to explain what became of property which has not been discovered at the institution since Warden Painter has taken charge under a resolution adopted by the state board of prison inspectors.

The board is composed of Attorney General McAllister, State Auditor Hackmann and State Treasurer Middekamp.

The resolution contends that 21 cases of dishes, 250 feet of garden hose and a lawn mower, the property of the state, cannot be found. It is said the dishes are worth between \$500 and \$1,000.

It is understood that McClung has the articles stored at his home, as he claims they were paid for by public subscription of the people of Jefferson City.

Missouri Registration.

The complete military registration of Missouri stands at 299,940. Of this number, 174,445 claim exemption. These figures are 26,055 short of the government estimates.

Missouri has about 12,000 men in the national guard or other service.

The total white registration is 269,046 and of these 170,753 claim exemption. The negro registration is 18,915, of whom 3,742 claim exemption. The registration of aliens is 10,975 and of enemy aliens, 1,010.

Not to Use Tax Petitions.

Gov. Gardner, after a telephone conversation with Edward W. Foristel of St. Louis, announced that Foristel told him that, while he had sufficient petitions in his possession to suspend the general inheritance and state tax commission laws, he would not file them.

The governor was much elated, and declared this would enable the state to get its loan of \$2,300,000 from the banks June 18 to pay its debts.

To Enforce Laws.

George M. Brown, president of the St. Louis branch of the National Security League, and Edward K. Love, chairman of the executive committee, informed Governor Gardner in a written communication that the liquor traffic is running wild around Jefferson barracks.

They say there are probably forty places where liquor is being sold to soldiers and that Colonel Irwin, in charge of the barracks, is of the opinion that bootleggers are doing a thriving business selling liquor to soldiers.

KING GEORGE'S FINE LIBRARY

Books and Manuscripts Are of Great and Constantly Increasing Historical Value.

King George is constantly improving the great library at Windsor castle. The library has grown to its present tremendous proportions out of a series of smaller rooms added by successive sovereigns from time to time. King George's contributions and improvements, even thus early in his reign, are as notable as those of any of his predecessors.

The request for regimental records which the librarian, Mr. Fortescue, is now making will enormously increase the collection's historical value.

The library is largely used by officers on duty at the castle, so the occupants of the equerries' room, where they are entertained, will be delighted with the new war section. A story of the great library is still told in the equerries' room.

A young officer of the guards swore that when he was sitting in the library a phantom female figure passed him and disappeared into the thickness of the walls. His gajement created a sensation in the castle, because the library is supposed to be haunted by the ghost of Queen Elizabeth.

Charles II began the collection, but the bulk of the original library was handed over to the British Museum by George IV, William IV then brought together at Windsor the books that remained in the various royal palaces.

He left them, however, in a higgledy-piggledy state, and the prince consort evolved order out of chaos. King Edward continued the good work, and now King George is completing it—London Tit-Bits.

The Cleverest Son.

This fellow we're talking about was the more or less proud father of six children. The eldest, it is related, was the most alive and therefore the worst. Under his leadership the rest of the kids made existence miserable for the entire neighborhood. And the father was moved to temporize.

"I will give a dollar," he announced, "to the one who refrains from mischief from now until a week from today."

"Dad," said the eldest, "do you think I could win the dollar?"

"Yes, son. You are more capable of winning it than any of the rest. You have brains in your head. It would be as easy as rolling off a log for you to cop this dollar—if you only made up your mind to do it."

"Well, dad, I'll tell you what I'll do. You give me a quarter now and I'll promise not to compete."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Probably True.

In one little Missouri town is a general store which is also a big advertiser. In emphasis of the store's long term of service in that community, the owners employ the advertising slogan, "We Fed Your Father," in its ads every week. Last week, the subject was "Chick Feed," a big line at the top and another just it near the bottom. Below the second "Chick Feed" line came the slogan, "We Fed Your Father."

A Sore Disappointment.

"Here's a self-made man who scoffs at a college education." "Don't be too hard on him." "Well, why not?" "Maybe he has a son at college who has never 'made' anything but the glee club."

The Inner Meaning.

Remember that as you live your life each day with an uplifted purpose and unselfish desire, each and every event will bear for you a deep significance—an inner meaning—and as you learn their import, so do you fit yourself for higher work.—William Q. Judge.

Washington Honored While Alive.

Washington was the only American whose birthday was publicly celebrated while he still lived. February 22 was quite widely observed while he was president.

While a naval aviator at Pensacola succeeded in looping the loop in a hydro-airplane, the straightaway flyer is most useful in warfare.

England may turn her golf links in to potato fields, but will the same hands that have wielded the brassie and the stytle wield the hoe?

From the poultry dealers' catalogues one learns that white chickens are growing in popularity. Is this another result of the shortage of dyes?

Philadelphia authorities have discovered 33,000 pounds of four-year-old eggs in a cold storage plant. It must have been an easy scent to follow.

Somebody wants to stop the sale of antiseptics because some of them are poisonous. On the same basis perhaps he'd like to stop the sale of soap because it isn't good to eat.

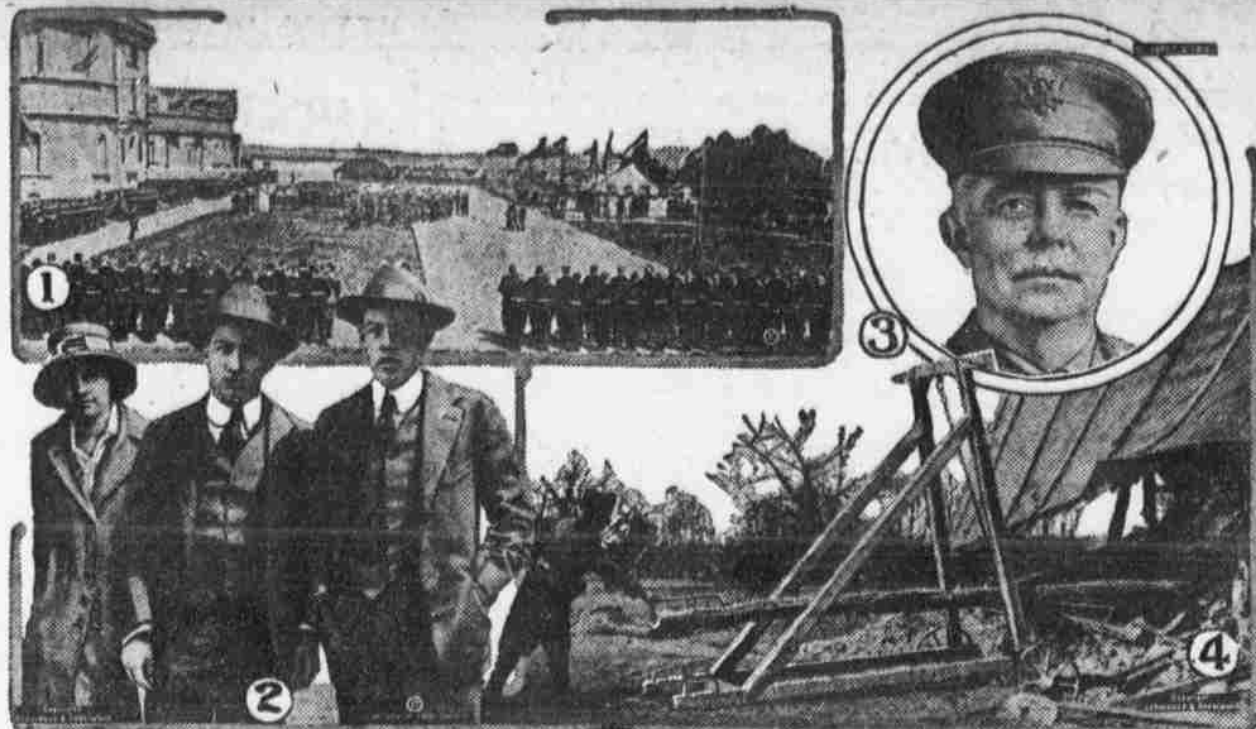
MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

St. Louis.—Hay—Timothy—Choice, \$22.50@23; No. 1, \$20.50@22; No. 2, \$19@20. Clover—Mixed, choice, \$21@21.50. Prairie hay—Choice, \$22@23; No. 1, \$20@21. Alfalfa hay—Choice, \$26; No. 1, \$25@25.50; No. 2, \$23@24. Wheat straw, \$9.

Potatoes—Old stock, \$3@3.50; new goods about the same.

Eggs—New cases included, 28c; good secondhand cases, 27½c; cases returned, 27c.

Butter—Creamery extra, 39½c; firsts, 35½c; seconds, 34½c; ladies, 33c; packing stock, 29½c.



1—Scene in the great Russian fortress of Kronstadt, whose garrison revolted but later yielded to the provisional government. 2—Eleanor Parker of Barnard college and Charles F. Phillips and Owen Cattell of Columbia university, who were arrested in New York for conspiring against the draft; Phillips pleaded guilty and asked permission to register. 3—Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, aid to General Scott in the Root mission now in Russia; the low-collared uniform he has on is now disapproved by the war department. 4—One of the battering rams used by the Germans to destroy without explosives the cottages in the French territory from which they are being driven by the allies.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

More Than Ten Million Young Americans Register for National Army.

PERSHING REACHES ENGLAND

British Start Tremendous Offensive in Belgium, First Blowing Up Messines Ridge—Japan Warns Russia Against Withdrawing From the War—Food Scarcity Worries Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

More than 10,000,000 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years responded to the call of the nation on Tuesday, June 5, registration day for the national army. Thus the first step in the execution of the selective service law was completed with gratifying success and the predictions of the Germans and of the traitors in America who side with them that the registration would be a failure were proved false.

That there would be opposition to the registration was a foregone conclusion, but it was sporadic and on the whole was of no importance. Such hostile demonstrations as there were generally took place in strongholds of the I. W. W. and the Socialists and were promptly squelched.

Returns from some states were below the estimates of the census bureau, but in other states those estimates were exceeded. A large proportion of those registering claimed exemption, usually because of dependent relatives, and the war department officials, as a result, intimated that the rules governing exemption would be tightened.

The considerable number of claims for exemption really does not mean that so many young Americans desire to avoid service. Such a conclusion would be most unjust, for everywhere there were evidences of unbounded patriotism and loyalty, and the indications of exemption claims arose mainly from the necessary answers to questions that were merely statistical.

As soon as the machinery of registration is readjusted, 1,500,000 names will be drafted, the exemption boards will do their work and 625,000 men will be called for immediate service.

Pershing Arrives in England.

The safe arrival of General Pershing and his staff at an English port was announced on Friday.

The naval collier Jupiter, laden with grain and other supplies for the Pershing army and escorted by American warships, arrived at a French port; a squadron of our warships arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, presumably to relieve the British navy of the patrol of the South Atlantic; and more hospital units landed in England and proceeded to France. So much the government allowed to be known of the movements of our armed forces. Military expediency demanded the suppression of much more interesting news.

Preparations have been made for the reception of American troops in France. A number of bases have been organized, camps for infantry and artillery have been laid out, and aviation parks established.

From France came the news of the exploit of the American steamship Silvershell which encountered an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. The two vessels fought for an hour and a half, exchanging many shots, and then one shell fired by the naval gunners on the Silvershell found its mark and the U-boat was sent to the bottom.

British Offensive in Flanders.

After a smashing bombardment lasting three days, the British began their expected offensive in Flanders early Thursday morning with an explosion that was heard by Premier Lloyd George at Walton Heath, 140 miles away. Nine miles of German positions along the Ypres-Armentieres front

were blown into the air by 20 charges of high explosives, totaling a million pounds. Instantly the Englishmen, Irishmen, Australians and New Zealanders that make up the British army in Belgium sprang forward in successive waves, and one of the fiercest battles of the war was on.

The attack was directed at the Messines ridge, between Messines and Wytschaete, where ever since October of 1914 the Germans had maintained themselves in a sharp salient that always threatened Ypres, only three miles to the north. The morning rush resulted in the capture of Messines and Wytschaete and the enemy's defense systems on the nine-mile front, and later in the day another forward movement took the British into and through the village of Oosttaverne.

The entire salient was straightened out and all the counter-attacks were repulsed. Any considerable further advance in this sector will threaten the German hold on Lille, which is about five miles from the nearest British position. Large numbers of prisoners already have been taken.

The Germans must have known that the attack of Messines ridge was intended, for the preparatory bombardment was terrific, and yet reports from prisoners indicated that they actually were taken by surprise.

In preparation for the operations in Flanders the British fleet co-operated with the land forces, subjecting Ostend to severe bombardment. The British air forces also were in action, repeatedly raiding the German bases at Zebruggue, Ostend and Bruges. In retaliation a squadron of German airplanes attacked the British naval base in the Medway, close to London, on Tuesday, but was driven off with the loss of eight machines.

Several times during the week the Germans made vicious attacks in the Aisne and Champagne sectors and even gained possession of some French positions; but the gallant poilus almost immediately recovered the lost ground, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

The Austrians claimed to have effectually checked the Italian advance toward Trieste, and announced that the Italian losses in the offensive were 180,000 men. On Tuesday the Italians were forced back south of Jamiano.

Dispatches from Rome revealed the fact that Italy had proclaimed the independence of Albania.

Once more the British admiralty issued a very satisfactory report on the work of the submarines, showing but 23 British vessels sunk in the week, five of which were fishing vessels. The American destroyers completed their first month in the war and have proved themselves most valuable aids to the British naval forces.

Russia Is Warned.

Conditions in Russia remain chaotic, though they may be straightened out somewhat by the work of the Root commission and the American railway engineers. The revolt of the garrison of Kronstadt, which declared the island fortress independent of the government, caused considerable concern in Petrograd, but as the action of the garrison was denounced by the Petrograd council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates it collapsed, and the garrison bowed to the authority of the provisional government.

Following President Wilson's example, France replied to Russia's statement of her peace plan by setting forth in a general way the demands of the French. These, embodied in a vote of the chamber of deputies, include the liberation of the territories invaded by Germany, the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine and just reparation for damage.

Japan also took official cognizance last week of the Russian crisis, informing the government at Petrograd that if Russia withdraws from the war Japan, in consultation with England and the United States, will consider what measures to adopt. The provisional government was warned that if Russia accepts a separate peace it will become another Austria under the domination of Germany, will lose Poland, Lithuania and Finland and will be stripped of many of her outlying possessions. Furthermore, Japan informed Great Britain that while, in case of Russia's withdrawal from the entente, Japan would prefer to send her troops to France rather than to undertake military chastisement of

Russia, if the new situation seemed to threaten Japan the latter would take measures for self-protection. This means she would declare war on Russia and take away Manchuria and possibly, outer Mongolia.

The best informed opinion is that the entente allies have little to hope from Russia in the way of further active participation in the war. If she can be persuaded to reject a separate peace and to hold the Germans back from further invasion, that is about the limit of reasonable expectation. The provisional government seems utterly lacking in cohesion and its power is negligible.

The strike of munition workers in Petrograd was averted on Wednesday, but only by granting the demands of the men, including the six-hour day.

General Brusiloff was made commander in chief of the Russian armies, and General Gurko again resigned as commander on the western front.

Two things are causing especial anxiety in Germany. One is the persistent demand of the masses in Austria-Hungary for a peace on the Scheldemann plan of no annexations and no indemnities—a separate peace if Germany remains obdurate. The German Socialists are aroused to anger by the prospect of this breaking up of the alliance of the central powers, and lay all the blame on the pan-Germans.

The other cause for German worry is the scarcity of food, which admittedly is increasing throughout the empire. Food Controller von Batocki told the reichstag that the potato crop is smaller than was expected, and that the crops in the occupied territories are a great disappointment, as seed will hardly germinate in ruined soil. In Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria, he admitted, the food situation was desperate. The cities and towns over there are suffering far more than the country districts, for the peasants retain much of the meats and other food-stuffs they produce, despite the efforts of the officials to force them to disgorge. In some parts of Germany the townspeople have been conducting regular expeditions into the country to seize food, by armed force if necessary.

The war and the question of China's participation therein are causing a lot of trouble for the rulers of that so-called republic. The situation is confusing to occidentals, but the concrete results have included the revolt of 11 provinces, which formed a provisional government, and the resignation of the vice president.

Germany undertook to appease Spain by apologizing for the sinking of a Spanish vessel and offering to pay damages, but the Spaniards are still angry and the food situation there is bad. King Alfonso last week made a demand on the central powers that the abuse of Jews in Palestine be stopped, and in this was backed up by the Argentine republic.

Northcliffe Comes to America. An interesting development of the week was the acceptance by Lord Northcliffe of the position of head of the British war commission in the United States in succession to Arthur J. Balfour. The great editor and publisher is, next to Lloyd-George, the most influential man in Great Britain and it is predicted that his work in America will be momentous.

A neat example of German methods of oppression is supplied by the treatment of Mons. That Belgian town was fined \$100,000 last week because a Belgian paper, printed in Holland, announced that Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria was in Mons when that city was bombarded by allied armies—also, probably, because the Germans needed the money.

The finance committee of the senate put in another strenuous week reworking the war revenue bill, and finally got it in shape for consideration by the senate.

The campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds is still being carried on with vigor and the greatest success throughout the country. Why it should be necessary to urge people to put their money into these absolutely safe and very desirable securities is not easily understandable, but since it is, the men who have the work in charge are to be highly commended for the skill, persistency and ingenuity with which they are pushing the campaign.